

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

## To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in this country, if not in the world. It is taken by the enterprising farmers, mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers throughout all the loyal States; and business men in this city who desire to reach those classes can do so quite effectively by advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Price \$1 a line. Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

We have a brief account of a Union defeat in Missouri. A fight is said to have occurred on the 15th in Jackson County, between 800 Unionists, and 3,000 Rebels under Quantrell, in which the Union men were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. This notorious William Quantrell proposes to shoot all citizens of Missouri who are found on the way to join the Union forces, and also all who contribute money for the defense of the country. It will be remembered that the Rebel Government claims these pirates and thieves as "partisan warriors," and throws its official protection over them; yet how Davis whines when Virginia traitors are gently expelled from our lines.

Judge Advocate-General and Chief Enrolling Officer William Henry Anthon has appointed enrolling officers in each election district of New York and Brooklyn, each of whom is authorized, between the hours of 7 and 11 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, to inquire, in a courteous and proper manner, of the occupants of all dwelling-houses, stores, tenements, and other buildings in the said cities, the names and ages of the residents thereof. All persons withholding information or obstructing the enrolling officers will be liable to arrest and punishment.

An important General Order of the War Department is printed in another column. It explains that no person is to be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, that such an act is in law entirely voluntary, and if oaths or paroles are broken, the parties will be dealt with according to law (the penalty is death). The order also regulates the matter of taking public and private property from enemies or friends for Government use, and stringently prohibits pillage in any case.

Our dates from Fortress Monroe are up to Sunday last—not late enough to be contradicted. Nothing had been heard from McClellan's army that day, but on Saturday night they were successfully crossing the Calcasieu (some of them for the third or fourth time), bound for Williamsburg. The baggage train was said to be passing through Yorktown toward Fortress Monroe.

Newspaper correspondents are to be sent away from Gen. Pope's, and perhaps from other armies. The allegation is that they tell too much truth, and tell it too soon. So far as Gen. Pope's army is concerned, we have not been oppressed with the idea that our correspondents have sent us too much truth, though it may possibly have been ahead of Government time.

An immense war meeting was held in Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Places of business generally were closed after 4 o'clock, so that all had an opportunity of attending and attesting their loyalty by their presence. It is estimated that there were 50,000 persons on the ground. Addresses were made by Gen. Sickles, Hon. Mr. Walbridge, Rev. Dr. Cox, Chauncy Schaefer, esq., and a number of others.

On Monday evening the Army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. Gen. McClellan was at Williamsburg that morning. Eliz. John Porter's division, which was on the opposite side of James River, has also come down the Peninsula.

The President has created the new Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and that part of Kentucky east of the Tennessee River and including Cumberland Gap. Major-General Wright is the Commander-in-Chief.

We are not at all surprised that *The Grenada Appeal*, in recent editorial, designates Vallandigham and Ben Wood as among the only true friends of the South now in the North. *The Richmond Whig* extends the list by adding Wallace of *The N.Y. Herald*, and also that concerns itself.

The telegraph ought to have announced yesterday, as it does this morning, that Col. Wilcox had been appointed Brigadier-General by the President at the same time with Col. Corcoran.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties are ahead of all others in regard to volunteering. The first and second regiments under the call for 600,000 men, are full to the maximum number, and recruiting is still rapidly going on.

A lot of bushwhackers were whipped near North River Mills, Md., on Monday last, by some of Gen. Riley's men.

Brigadier-General Williams's body was forwarded to Newburgh yesterday afternoon, escorted by a Committee of the Common Council.

The Hon. John S. Phelps, Military Governor of Arkansas, left St. Louis on Monday for Helena.

## GENERAL NEWS.

We have this morning some additional news by the Europa. The greatest excitement continues to prevail in Italy, where Garibaldi is expected to be soon at the head of 50,000 volunteers. He had held a council of war at Cefalu, at which it was resolved to march without delay on the Roman States. There was a rumor of an engagement having taken place between the troops of the Government and the Garibaldians. Two Confederate steamers, the Merimac and No. 220, succeeded in escaping from the Tuscarora. The speedy recognition of the Rebel States by France and England was considered pretty certain.

A beautiful Aurora Borealis came out about 12 o'clock last night—the usual white-light kind, with long shifting columns reaching almost to the zenith. The new comet is now tolerably visible, at a point about one-third the distance from the north star to the extreme tail star of the Dipper, or Great Bear, and in nearly a direct line.

The Union Convention of Delaware has nominated William Cannon, an old Democrat, for Governor, and George P. Fisher, the present member, for Congress. The resolutions fully endorse the policy of the Administration, and condemn Senator and Saulsbury for favoring treason.

A dispute occurred on Monday night at a saloon, corner of Myrtle avenue and Pearl street, Brooklyn,

during which, John Dailey, keeper of a place, in trying to eject one Charles Stevens, struck him with his first blow that knocked him against the steps with such violence, that he soon after died.

The British brig John and Elizabeth, seven months old, of Sunderland, England, is ashore near Little Egg Harbor. The Captain mistook Barnegat for Fire Island light—hence his wrecking. It is the ship's first voyage, and was in ballast.

A letter from Wendell Phillips, explaining his position, is printed on the second page of our edition of this morning. On the third page we give the names of the sick and wounded soldiers brought to this city by the Mississippi.

The ceremonial introduction of the Croton water to the New Reservoir took place at 3 p.m. yesterday. Speeches were made by Mayor Odyke, Mr. Van Schack (President of the Croton Board), and Luther E. Marsh, esq.

Our new currency is to be issued from the Treasury Department to-day, and confined at the rate of \$27,000 per day until the public want is supplied. At that rate it may not take ten years.

We regret to announce the death of Commodore Richard Wainwright. He died of fever, at or near New-Orleans, on the 10th inst.

## STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market retains its buoyancy in unabated force. Government Coupons of 1861 are quoted at 101½ to 102½, Consols of 1854, 91 to 92½; Treasury 7½, 105 to 106½, an advance of 1. Demand Notes were 107½ to 108½. At the Second Board the business was large, and well distributed, but prices in some cases were not fully sustained. At the close, however, new buyers came in, and the market was firmer again. In Foreign bills there is not much doing, and the market is without change to notice. Sterling is 120½ to 121½; for Treasury, 245 to 246. Freight rates are rather quiet, but rates are well maintained. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$40,631.42—for Customs, \$162,960; Payments, \$2,960,940.53; Balance, \$6,252,540.43. Gold is 114½ to 115, and dull. Several large foreign orders which have been on the market at 114 have been withdrawn. The business in demand notes for Consol-House has been to fair extent at 107½. Certificates of Indebtedness are firm at 105 to 106. The 7½ advanced to 108½, but were afterward a trifle off. The exchanges at the Cleve House this morning were: £21,315.62 to 69. Money continues easy at 32½ percent, the former on choice collaterals. Flour is more active at steady rates for the better grades of Western and State, but lower for common brands, which close dull. Trade brands are in light supply and in good request; the sales are 19,450 bushels Canadian is in limited demand and heavy. Corn is in fair request. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request. Corn Meal is steady, firm, and in fair request. Pork is fairly active, in part for Government use, and with limited arrivals, price is firm. Beef is steady and in fair request. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Corn Meals are steady and in better demand. Lard is firm and in good request. Cheese is in light stock and in good demand. Wheat is less active owing partly to the smaller supply. Prime qualities are firm, but superior descriptions are heavy. The sales comprise 163,900 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt are still quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm. Oats are in light supply and State are firm. Rye is scarce and in fair demand. Corn is less active but sound is scarce and firm, while unsound is easier.

## THE PRAYER OF TWENTY MILLIONS.

DEAR ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the U. States: I do not intrude to tell you—for you must know already—that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the Rebellion now desolating our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of Rebels. I write only to set succinctly and unmistakably before what we require, what we think we have a right to expect, and of what we complain.

I. We require of you, as the first servant of the Republic, charged especially and pre-eminently with this duty, that you EXECUTE THE LAWS. Most emphatically do we demand that such laws as have been recently enacted, which therefore may fairly be presumed to embody the present will and to be dictated by the present needs of the Republic, and which, after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall by you be carried into full effect, and that you publicly and decisively instruct your subordinates that such laws exist, that they are binding on all functionaries and citizens, and that they are to be obeyed to the letter.

II. We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act. Those provisions were designed to fight Slavery with Liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in her behalf, shall no longer be held, with the Nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive.

III. We think you are unduly influenced by the counsels, the representations, the menaces, of certain fossil politicians hailing from the Border Slave States. Knowing well that the heartily, unconditionally loyal portion of the White citizens of those States do not expect nor desire that Slavery shall be upheld to the prejudice of the Union—for the truth of which we appeal not only to every Republican residing in those States, but to such eminent loyalists as H. Winter Davis, Parson Brownlow, the Union Central Committee of Baltimore, and to *The Nashville Union*)—we ask you to consider that Slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining base of treason: the most slaveholding sections of Maryland and Delaware being this day, though under the Union flag, in full sympathy with the Rebellion, while the Free-Labor portions of Tennessee and of Texas, though writhing under the bloody heel of Treason, are unconquerably loyal to the Union. So emphatically is this the case, that a most intelligent Union banker of Baltimore recently avowed his confident belief that a majority of the present Legislature of Maryland, though elected as and still professing to be Unionists, are at heart disloyal of the triumph of the Jeff. Davis conspiracy; and when asked how they could be won back to loyalty, replied—"Only by the complete Abolition of Slavery." It seems to us the most obvious truth, that whatever strengthens or fortifies Slavery in the Border States strengthens also Treason, and drives home the wedge intended to divide the Union. Had you from the first refused to recognize in those States, as here, any other than unconditional loyalty—that which stands for the Union, whatever may become of Slavery—those States would have been, and would be, far more helpful

and less troublesome to the defenders of the Union than they have been, or now are.

IV. We think timid counsels in such a crisis calculated to prove perilous, and probably disastrous. It is the duty of a Government so wantonly, wickedly assailed by Rebellion as ours has been to oppose force to force in a defiant, dauntless spirit. It cannot afford to temporize with traitors nor with semi-traitors. It must not bribe them to behave themselves, nor make them fair promises in the hope of disarming their ceaseless hostility. Representing a brave and high-spirited people, it can afford to forfeit anything else better than its own self-respect, or their admiring confidence. For our Government even to seek, after war has been made on it, to dispel the affected apprehensions of armed traitors that their cherished privileges may be assailed by it, is to invite insult and encourage hopes of its own downfall. The rush to arms of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, is the true answer at once to the Rebel raids of John Morgan and the traitorous sophistries of Beriah Magoffin.

V. We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, from mistaken deference to Rebel Slavery. Had you, Sir, in your Inaugural Address, unmissably given notice, that in case the Rebellion already commenced were persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, you could recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in Slavery by a traitor, we believe the Rebellion would then have received a staggering if not fatal blow. At that moment, according to the returns of the most recent elections, the Unionists were a large majority of the voters of the Slave States. But they were composed in good part of the aged, the feeble, the wealthy, the timid—the young, the reckless, the aspiring, the adventurous, but already been largely lured by the gamblers and negro-traders, the politicians by trade and the conspirators by instinct, into the toils of Treason. Had you then proclaimed that Rebellion would strike the shackles from the slaves of every traitor, the wealthy and the cautious would have been supplied with a powerful inducement to remain loyal. As it was, every coward in the South soon became a traitor from fear; for Loyalty was pernicious, while Treason seemed comparatively safe. Hence the boasted unanimity of the South—a unanimity based on Rebel terrorism and the fact that immunity and safety were found on that side, danger and probable death on ours. The Rebels from the first have been eager to confiscate, imprison, scourge and kill: we have fought wolves with the devices of sheep. The result is just what might have been expected. Tens of thousands are fighting in the Rebel ranks to-day whose original bias and natural leanings would have led them into ours.

VI. We complain that the Confiscation Act which you approved is habitually disregarded by your Generals, and that no word of rebuke for them from you has yet reached the public ear. Fremont's Proclamation and Hunter's Order favoring Emancipation were promptly nullified by you; while Halleck's No. 3, forbidding fugitives from Slavery to Rebels to come within his lines—an order as unmilitary as inhuman, and which received the hearty approbation of every traitor in America—with scores of like tendency, have never provoked even your remonstrance. We complain that the officers of your Armies have habitually repelled rather than invited the approach of slaves who would have gladly taken the risks of escaping from their Rebel masters to our camps, bringing intelligence often of inestimable value to the Union cause. We complain that those who have thus escaped to us, avowing a willingness to do for us whatever might be required, have been brutally and madly repulsed, and often surrendered to be scourged, maimed and tortured by the ruffian traitors, who pretend to own them. We complain that a large proportion of our regular Army Officers, with many of the Volunteers, evince far more solicitude to uphold Slavery than to put down the Rebellion. And finally, we complain that you, Mr. President, elected as a Republican, knowing well what an abomination Slavery is, and how emphatically it is the core and essence of this atrocious Rebellion, seem never to interfere with these atrocities, and never give a direction to your Military subordinates, which does not appear to have been conceived in the interest of Slavery rather than of Freedom.

VII. Let me call your attention to the recent tragedy in New-Orleans, whereof the facts are obtained entirely through Pro-Slavery channels.

A considerable body of resolute, able-bodied men, held in Slavery by two Rebel sugar-planters in defiance of the Confiscation Act which you have approved, left plantations thirty miles distant and made their way to the great mart of the South-West, which they knew to be in the undisputed possession of the Union forces. They made their way safely and quickly through thirty miles of Rebel territory, expecting to find freedom under the protection of our flag. Whether they had or had not heard of the passage of the Confiscation Act, they reasoned logically that we could not kill them for deserting the service of their lifelong oppressors, who had through treason become our implacable enemies. They came to us for liberty and protection, for which they were willing to render their best service: they met with hostility, captivity, and murder. The barking of the base curs of Slavery in that quarter deceives no one—not even themselves. They say, indeed, that the negroes had no right to appear in New-Orleans armed (with their implements of daily labor in the cane-field); but no one doubts that they would gladly laid these down if assured that they should be free. They were set upon and maimed, captured and killed, because they sought the benefit of that act of Congress which they may not specifically have heard of, but which was none the less the law of the land—which they had a clear right to the benefit of—which it was somebody's duty to publish far and wide, in order that so many as possible should be impelled to desist from serving Rebels and the Rebellion and come over to the side of the Union. They sought their liberty in strict accordance with the law of

the land—they were butchered or reenslaved for so doing by the help of Union soldiers enlisted to fight against Slaveholding Treason. It was somebody's fault that they were so murdered—if others shall hereafter suffer in like manner, in default of explicit and public direction to your generals that they are to recognize and obey the Confiscation Act, the world will lay the blame on you. Whether you will choose to hear it through future History and at the bar of God, I will not judge. I can only hope.

VIII. On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are preposterous and futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—that Army officers who remain to this day devoted to Slavery can at best be half-way loyal to the Union—and that every hour of deference to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union. I appeal to the testimony of your Embassadors in Europe. It is freely at your service, not at mine. Ask them to tell you candidly whether the seeming subserviency of your policy to the slaveholding-slavery-upholding interest, is not the personality, the despair of statesmen of all parties, and is abominated by the general answer!

IX. I close as I began with the statement that what an immense majority of the Loyalty Millions of your countrymen require of you is a frank, declared, unequivocal, ungrudging execution of the laws of the land, more especially of the Confiscation Act. That Act gives freedom to the slaves of Rebels coming within our lines, or whom those lines may at any time inclose—we ask you to render it due obedience by publicly requiring all your subordinates to recognize and obey it. The Rebels are everywhere using the late anti-negro riots in the North, as they have long used your officers' treatment of negroes in the South, to convince the slaves that they have nothing to hope from a Union success—that we mean in that case to sell them into a bitter bondage to the master. Let us impress this as a truth on the great mass of their ignorant and credulous bondmen, and the Union will never be restored—never. We cannot conquer Ten Millions of People united in solid phalanx against us, powerfully aided by Northern sympathizers and European allies. We must have scouts, guides, spies, cooks, teamsters, diggers and choppers from the blacks of the South, whether we allow them to fight for us or not, or we shall be baffled and repelled. As one of the millions who would gladly have avoided this struggle at any sacrifice but that of Principle and Honor, but who now feel that the triumph of the Union is indispensable not only to the existence of our country but to the well-being of mankind, I entreat you to render a hearty and unequivocal obedience to the law of the land.

Yours, HORACE GREENLEY.

New-York, August 19, 1862.

## GEN. RUGGLES.

We do not fully credit the reports from Baton Rouge given in our last of the death of the Rebel Gen. Ruggles in the late battle for the capital of Louisiana, yet it may be true. At all events, some account of him will not be uninteresting.

Daniel Ruggles is a recreant son of Massachusetts, now nearly fifty years old. He graduated from West Point we think in 1835, and immediately received a commission in the Army. We first met him on his way to join his regiment—a modest, quiet young New-Englander, of moderate abilities and limited aspirations. He married, some years later, into one of the "first families" of Virginia—one possessing broad domains, an abundance of slaves, and the reputation of wealth. That marriage caused his ruin. He was guileless and plastic, and easily duped into treason by the scheming and specious villains who have for years plotted the ruin of their country. In the hands of such men as Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Stidell & Co., a man like Ruggles, married into a high Virginian family, was a bird in the net of the fowler. Yet he must have had bitter hours since his treason if he ever read the Rebel journals, and noted—as he could not fail to note—the fiendish malignity of their leaders on his native State, the North, and the detested "Yankees."

We last saw Ruggles at Camp Floyd, Utah, in July, 1859. He was then Lieut.-Col. of the Fifth Infantry (regulars) and in command of that fine regiment. He was a thorough disciplinarian, and took great pride in the precision and rapidity of its movements on parade. An amiable and kind-hearted man, he was devoted to his country and her flag, and we little dreamed then that he would ever be a traitor, whose death we could announce, if not without pain, at least without unmixed regret. His fate, whether he be dead or yet living as a traitor, deepens our detestation of the miscreants who tormented and organized this infernal rebellion.

## MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We print in another column a letter from Mr. Wendell Phillips, which should set at rest all cavil as to his course on the subject of enlistments. In this defense of himself, however, he is hardly just to us, as our purpose has been not to misrepresent him, but to put him in his own proper attitude before the public. But so far as we criticise our position, we have nothing to complain of. He doesn't like our method; we don't like his. So far we are even. He would "compel" the Government, and block its wheels till it came to adopt his policy. We prefer persuasion, and hope, in due season, that the Government will be wise enough to take that course in which lies our only salvation. We shall not cease, as we have never ceased, in efforts to that end, preferring, at the same time, to give the Administration our hearty support, even if it is slow, or wrong in its method—trusting that time will correct that—rather than embarrass it by hostility, and by creating a new political complication, hold out to the North-

ern friends of Southern treason a chance of helping it along by confusion and division among ourselves. One revolution at a time is enough. An age with Lincoln, while we cling to the hope that the Republic may yet be saved, and believe that it will be notwithstanding